

armed, leather lunged fighters, Dixon to the contrary notwithstanding.

Another cause of disunion is the refusal of the colonel to announce in unequivocal terms that he will be "regular" whatever happens. His managers realize that their fight is lost, and they have no desire to go out of the Republican convention and to become wanderers, men without a party. They are urging on the colonel their view that, although he is doomed to defeat this year, he can, by remaining regular, make an earnest fight for the nomination in 1916, but he will not listen to their representations. Of course, he says—and Dixon feebly echoes him—that there will be no occasion for a bolt if he gets a "square deal," but he will not say that under no circumstances will he bolt, and that is what Dixon wants him to say and what he would like to feel certain of himself.

Fear Roosevelt's Presence.

Colonel Roosevelt now expects to come here next week. This, too, is in direct violation of the urgent representations of Senator Dixon and others of his supporters. They feel certain that if he comes he will bolt, and they gravely fear he will make of himself a spectacle which will prevent his ever again being seriously considered for office, while they, too, will go down with him to irretrievable defeat.

While his supporters have kept the wires hot urging the colonel not to come, they have been emphatically denying that he would come. But to-day George W. Perkins admitted that Colonel Roosevelt would come and would occupy the rooms in the Blackstone Hotel which are now occupied by Mr. Perkins.

The hollowness of the Roosevelt contests is producing a most depressing effect on all of his followers. Comparatively few have had any idea of this hollowness. They supposed the contestants could at least present cases which would offer some basis on which every Roosevelt member of the national committee could get together. Now they realize that these contests were merely grandstand plays, instituted that they might produce the greatest measure of moral effect in the North, might afford a basis for the claims of Senator Dixon and his associates, and might influence at least that part of the voters in the North who place anxiety to be on the winning side—to get on the band wagon—above personal preferences and even convictions.

Of course, the feeling of Senator Dixon and those who have made the fight with him is that the coming of Flinn and those he has associated with him on the "Bill Flinn committee," together with the coming of Colonel Roosevelt himself, means that the former are to be set completely aside. They appreciate that the spectacular, strong arm game which "Bill" Flinn is prepared to play is the same which most appeals to the colonel.

These men know only too well from what Roosevelt has said to them over the telephone that he regards Dixon and his associates as weak sisters, prepared to confess defeat after the first battle. They realize perfectly that the colonel is utterly impatient of any reasoning based on his or their future in the Republican party. He would stake his all—and theirs—on the throw of the dice now, and would trust to his own destiny, in which he believes so firmly, to extricate himself four years hence. And none of these realizations adds in the slightest degree to their comfort; nor would it surprise them in the slightest degree if ultimately Roosevelt were to turn on them in his defeat and charge them with his undoing because of the manner in which they have deceived him regarding the strength of their contests and the extent of his own popularity.

Taft Men Rejoicing.

At the Taft headquarters the atmosphere is wholly different. Chairman McKinley, Secretary Hilles and their associates are all rejoicing at the proof which the national committee, by its unanimous action, is affording of their contentions that the Roosevelt contests were all spurious and had no basis whatever except on paper. They are not permitting themselves to be quite jubilant. They are determined to proceed cautiously and surely, making no mistakes as they go along. They are certain that if they make no mistakes their candidate cannot lose, and they are determined there shall be none.

The absolute confidence of the Taft leaders in the situation is revealed by their emphatic refusal to accept a compromise proposed by the Rooseveltites in connection with the Indiana delegates.

The Roosevelt men have instituted contests against the four delegates-at-large and the eight delegates from the 1st, 3d, 4th and 13th Indiana districts. Mr. Roosevelt is extremely anxious to win the delegates-at-large, or at least two of them. Accordingly, a representative of the Roosevelt faction went to ex-Senator Hemmingsway to-day and proposed a compromise by which two Taft and two Roosevelt delegates-at-large be seated and one of each faction from each of the four districts.

This proposition was immediately and emphatically rejected. Mr. Hemmingsway declares there is not the slightest color of right on the part of the Roosevelt contestants, and that there is no reason whatever why the Taft men should agree to a compromise. He contends that, even apart from certain technicalities which have been raised by the Rooseveltites, President Taft had a clear majority in each of the conventions which elected these delegates, and the Taft managers have decided to carry the fight to the last ditch.

It is explained that the reason why Mr. Roosevelt is especially concerned about the Indiana contests is that a decision in favor of the President will exclude ex-Senator Beveridge from the convention, and Mr. Roosevelt has great faith in the oratorical powers of the "boy orator."

Indiana Contests Important.

The Indiana contests will probably come up the first thing on Monday morning, and a decision in favor of the President will be regarded by all here as a crushing blow to the Roosevelt cause. There are few cases regarding which Mr. Roosevelt has talked so violently and extravagantly, and the general impression among those who have not investigated the contests for themselves is that either he has been grossly deceived or there must be some merit in them.

Taft supporters assert in the most emphatic terms that there is no merit in them, and that the colonel must have been deceived, although the colonel's frank avowal that he expected to get only the two non-contested delegates from Alabama has somewhat shaken their faith in the hypothesis that his wild cries of fraud have been wholly due to his having been misled. It may be added that Colonel Roosevelt's

belated statement that there was "naked theft" in the case of the 9th Alabama contests deceives no one here, and is recognized to have been issued solely at the instance of Mr. Dixon, for Mr. Roosevelt made it perfectly clear that he knew last night no theft had been perpetrated.

Ex-Vice-President Fairbanks has been chosen by the Taft forces for chairman of the committee on resolutions, and he is already at work on the national platform. Mr. Fairbanks was for a time a little loath to take an active part in the fight, but because of recent developments and of the animosity created by the Roosevelt Indiana contests he has gone into the fight heart and soul.

Governor Stubbs, looking as bland and unassuming as usual, arrived in Chicago to-day. When asked by a newspaper man for what particular purpose he had come the Governor replied: "I've come to Chicago to stay until Theodore Roosevelt is nominated for President."

"Have you bought a house?" inquired the newspaper man, but he received no answer.

Governor Deneen Missing.

"Where is Governor Deneen?" was the question heard on the lips of many of the Roosevelt leaders this afternoon. The Governor was seen to arrive in Chicago to-day, but he promptly disappeared and could not be located.

Governor Deneen is in the unfortunate position of a man who wants, above all things, to get on the winning band wagon. He supposed Colonel Roosevelt had a sure thing, and blithely announced that he was for the colonel. But things have begun to look pretty blue to the Governor during the last two days, and he does not care to become too closely identified with the Roosevelt cause.

TAFT GETS 48 MORE DELEGATES

National Committee Puts All Arkansas, Florida and Georgia in His Column.

Chicago, June 8.—Forty-eight delegates to the Republican National Convention were turned into the "Taft column" to-day by the national committee's decisions on contests from Arkansas, Florida and Georgia.

The Roosevelt contestants lost every case. Ten of the Georgia delegates—twenty delegates—went to Taft in one blanket decision, both sides agreeing to their being decided on the same arguments as had served in the case of the four delegates-at-large, who had been given to Taft. The two remaining Georgia districts, with their two delegates each, went with the same vote.

With the twenty-four delegates—sixteen from Alabama and eight from Arkansas—placed on the temporary roll of the convention as the result of yesterday's hearings, to-day's work runs up the total of seventy-two added to the Taft list since the national committee convened on Thursday afternoon.

This clears the docket for taking up early to-morrow the case on which the Roosevelt men are laying far more stress than on those from the South, such as, for example, as those from Indiana, which probably will be taken up when the committee convenes on Monday.

Rumors of Trouble.
There was an air of excitement about the Coliseum Annex as the members of the committee began to assemble this morning. Reports that William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, would enter the committee on a proxy, and that Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, would open the day's proceedings with a protest against anything that might savor of "steam roller" methods, invited the opening of the meeting with unusual interest.

No cordon of police surrounded the building as officers of the national committee intimated might be the case, but Sergeant-at-Arms Stone said the police were "commandable," if necessary. The two police men regularly on duty outside the committee room were reinforced by two men in civilian suits.

Senator Dixon's statement that the decision in the 5th Alabama case yesterday, in which the Roosevelt delegates were turned down, was a "cold-blooded, premeditated and deliberate theft" had intensified the feeling between the Taft and Roosevelt adherents. Several members of the committee urged that a motion be made to reconsider this case, so that another test vote might be had, but no agreement was reached.

Allusions in Senator Dixon's statement to an alleged conversation in the committee room between Senator Tamm and A. M. Stevenson, in which the latter declared that the delegates must be given to Taft, although "there is no justification for it," had also angered several members, who threatened to bring it up on the floor of the committee.

Begin with Arkansas.
The committee opened without friction, and the 3d Arkansas District case was called. This district represented another case of two conventions, held in the same hall.

"We are not claiming regularity as that term is used," said J. B. Comer, ex-Governor of Alabama, opening the contest for the Roosevelt contestants, "but we do claim we represent the majority of the Republicans as against the minority embraced in the combination known as the Arkansas State Central Committee."

Mr. Comer declared the chairman of the committees or conventions would recognize only their own friends and would declare their motions carried even if the vote was overwhelmingly against them.

"The only way we can overcome that practice is to hold two conventions," said Mr. Comer, "or permit the organization to send delegates from the people, by a majority of 20 to 1, do not want."

The Taft delegates rested their case largely on the regularity of their committees and convention actions. R. B. Granger, head of the delegation, described the various steps whereby the 3d District Republican men had called their convention and had proceeded with its conduct.

As soon as the arguments were ended Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, a Roosevelt adherent, moved that the Taft delegation be placed on the convention roll. A rollcall was asked for and the Taft delegates were unanimously endorsed.

The Taft delegates were victorious by another unanimous vote. Mr. du Pont, of Delaware, made the motion for the seating of the Taft faction.

The 5th Arkansas District case involved alleged assaults by policemen on Roosevelt adherents.

"We had 108 of the 182 delegates to the Pulaski County convention," said W. S. Holt, of Little Rock. "We went to the convention hall and were met by policemen with clubs and revolvers. Mr. Holt charged that in his own ward in Little Rock, the 2d, Powell Clayton refused to admit them to the appointed place. Finally the Roosevelt crowd forced its way into the hall and selected a list of delegates, General Clayton leaving the hall."

Named by General Clayton.
Later, said Mr. Holt, General Clayton came back with twenty-five or thirty men and selected another set of delegates, who were declared legal by the county convention.

Wallace Townsend declared the Roosevelt delegates were urging the revolutionary doctrine of the illegitimacy of the recall of judicial decisions.

Mr. Townsend declared the "Reading committee," under which the Roosevelt convention was held, had gone out of existence in 1908, while the "Clayton committee"

organization. That is why the Rooseveltites are hunting him while he remains in secure, if not comfortable, obscurity.

One of the most indignant men when Ormsby McHarg made the assertion that there was "no Republican party south of Mason and Dixon's line" was H. L. Remmel, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas, and Mr. Remmel had figures to prove the falsity of the statement.

Mr. Remmel polled 11,752 votes in Arkansas in 1908. In 1908 he polled only 22,056. Mr. Taft received 56,750 votes in Arkansas in 1908, which was 9,900 more than Mr. Roosevelt had received four years before, and which equaled 37.28 per cent of the total vote of the state. To put it another way, the Republican vote of Arkansas is larger than that of Delaware, Idaho, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Under the circumstances Mr. Remmel submits that Arkansas not only has a Republican party, but that it is a very lively and growing proposition, and that even a fit of anger afforded no excuse for Mr. McHarg's aspersions on that state as well as on the other Southern states.

Meeting the other assertions of the Roosevelt leaders, notably those of Senator Dixon, Mr. Remmel points out that in the Arkansas state convention there were 352 delegates, of whom only sixty-two were officeholders and thirty-nine were negroes. Mr. Remmel is pretty proud of the lusty young Republican party in his state, and he predicts that the fourth district, now represented by Ben Cavanaugh, who received a majority of less than 4,000 out of 22,000 votes, will this year send a Republican member to the House.

Jackpot by Churches.
Mr. Alston declared that some of the Republicans in Florida were too poor to pay their way to district conventions.

"How did you pay your way to Chicago?" asked Thomas H. Devine, holding the proxy of Charles Cavender, of Colorado. "The churches got up a jackpot and sent us," answered Mr. Alston.

The two Taft delegates from the 1st District were seated over the adverse votes of two or three committee men. Mr. Thorson, of South Dakota, offered a motion to exclude all three delegates. The Taft delegates refused to accept this motion, and Mr. Stevenson, and no rollcall was demanded.

When the 2d Florida District was called Mr. McHarg, for the Roosevelt delegates, took no time for argument.

"I simply state, as in the other cases, that there was no Republican party in Florida," he said.

Joseph E. Lee again presented documents to sustain his claim of the regularity of the Taft delegates, who were seated by a unanimous vote without a rollcall.

This was also the case in the 3d District contest. Then came the Georgia cases, covering the entire state—four delegates-at-large and the two in each of the twelve Congress districts—twenty-eight in all.

No "Steam Roller" Work.
Mr. McHarg proposed to banish them in one presentation, but ex-Senator Dick, representing the Taft interest, strongly objected, declaring the committee, by letting all the facts come out, would "save the time of the national convention."

"I want the whole country to see the character of men who came here and the character of cases they presented. They came with credentials as clear and claims as well founded as those from any other commonwealth. I don't want the committee to do anything that will let the impression go to the country that the 'steam roller' is coming here to-day."

The Georgia cases were then taken up separately. The contest over delegates-at-large was first called. The "Johnson delegates," for Taft, were four in number, while the "Tison delegates," for Roosevelt, included eight—double the number allotted by the national committee.

Dean E. Ryman, of Atlanta, for the Roosevelt contestants, said he would show that the opposing delegates-at-large were elected by conventions participated in by many who were not qualified voters. The law of Georgia, he said, required the preparation of a new registration list on April 20 last, and the Taft conventions were illegal because they were held on the basis of old lists.

Henry L. Johnson, a negro attorney of Atlanta, head of the Taft delegation, here replied to the Roosevelt attorney's argument.

"The same voters who chose delegates to this Republican convention," he said, "voted for Governor of the state last January under the same registration as was used in the election of the Taft delegates. If these delegates were not lawfully elected men, the same law would apply to the Taft delegates. The same list of voters was used for the delegates-at-large and two for the seats in the 1st District."

Ormsby McHarg, in opening the case for the Anderson, or what he called the "regular," Roosevelt delegation, said: "There is a Republican party in Florida. That accounts for the great number of delegates."

The Taft delegation was headed by the national committee man, Henry S. Chubb. The second Roosevelt delegation, the "Groves delegation," was represented by C. H. Alston, a negro, who said his men had been taken into the courtroom where the regular convention was being held.

"We walked in," he said, "and then in a couple of minutes we were walked out again."

The negroes, Alston said, made another effort to get in, adding, "One of the men wheeled on me, and I wheeled on him and then they wheeled me out."

He was trying to get warm in the street, Alston said, when a delegate came out and gave him a ticket.

"I sneaked in again," he went on, "and hid 'way back in the hall, but they found me and put me out again. I kept my ticket and brought it here and filed it with your secretary," added Alston, amid a roar of laughter.

The "Chubb delegates" the Taft faction, were also represented by a negro, Joseph E. Lee, of Jacksonville, who disputed Mr. McHarg's statement that there was no Republican party in Florida.

Mr. McHarg retorted that the regular procedure of the party had not been followed in Florida.

"Well, we would be much better off," said Lee, "if men did not come into our state and try to mislead Republicans by means of force, that should not be exercised throughout the Republican party."

Another Unanimous Vote.
The matter was quickly disposed of. The Taft delegates were unanimously seated. The committee was ready to vote without a rollcall, but one was asked for by Mr. Chubb. To settle once for all those people who attempt such damnable outrages.

In taking up the Florida district contests Mr. McHarg declared that efforts were being made now, as before, to force the election of a President by the use of federal power in the South.

"When did you first discover there was no Republican party in Florida?" asked Mr. Tamm.

Four years ago," said Mr. McHarg, who contended the contest cases for President Taft at that time, "I discovered and tried then to establish regular Republican organizations."

"It is ridiculous to talk of contests being filed and heard in Florida," Mr. McHarg continued. "As a matter of fact, no Republican tickets are put out except when there is a promise of federal patronage just before the Presidential election."

Joseph E. Lee, representing the Taft delegates, said: "If there was no Republican party in Florida for us, then there could have been none for Roosevelt. The delegates who are supporting Mr. Taft were selected at the regularly held conventions."

WAR SOUVENIR
COUPON

SAVE THIS COUPON IT HELPS YOU GET
The Civil War Through the Camera

Containing
Brady's Famous Civil War Photographs
(Published by Permission of the U. S. War Department)
And Professor Elson's Newly Written
History of the Civil War

Do Not Delay—Use This Coupon To-day
Each Section, 10 Cents at Tribune Office, 154 Nassau St., or
1364 Broadway, or 263 West 125th St. (14 Cents by Mail).
Address all mail orders to
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
Department W., 154 Nassau St., New York
Specify what section is wanted and send coupon with order.
SECTIONS ONE TO SIX, INCLUSIVE, ARE NOW READY.

The so-called Roosevelt delegates were elected at rump conventions. C. H. Alston, representing the second set of Roosevelt delegates, asserted that both the Taft and the other Roosevelt delegation had been selected by conventions from which many Republicans had been excluded. Therefore, he said, the excluded Republicans proceeded to organize, issue calls for a convention and elect their own delegates.

Mr. Alston declared that some of the Republicans in Florida were too poor to pay their way to district conventions. "How did you pay your way to Chicago?" asked Thomas H. Devine, holding the proxy of Charles Cavender, of Colorado. "The churches got up a jackpot and sent us," answered Mr. Alston.

The two Taft delegates from the 1st District were seated over the adverse votes of two or three committee men. Mr. Thorson, of South Dakota, offered a motion to exclude all three delegates. The Taft delegates refused to accept this motion, and Mr. Stevenson, and no rollcall was demanded.

When the 2d Florida District was called Mr. McHarg, for the Roosevelt delegates, took no time for argument. "I simply state, as in the other cases, that there was no Republican party in Florida," he said.

Joseph E. Lee again presented documents to sustain his claim of the regularity of the Taft delegates, who were seated by a unanimous vote without a rollcall. This was also the case in the 3d District contest. Then came the Georgia cases, covering the entire state—four delegates-at-large and the two in each of the twelve Congress districts—twenty-eight in all.

No "Steam Roller" Work.
Mr. McHarg proposed to banish them in one presentation, but ex-Senator Dick, representing the Taft interest, strongly objected, declaring the committee, by letting all the facts come out, would "save the time of the national convention."

"I want the whole country to see the character of men who came here and the character of cases they presented. They came with credentials as clear and claims as well founded as those from any other commonwealth. I don't want the committee to do anything that will let the impression go to the country that the 'steam roller' is coming here to-day."

The Georgia cases were then taken up separately. The contest over delegates-at-large was first called. The "Johnson delegates," for Taft, were four in number, while the "Tison delegates," for Roosevelt, included eight—double the number allotted by the national committee.

Dean E. Ryman, of Atlanta, for the Roosevelt contestants, said he would show that the opposing delegates-at-large were elected by conventions participated in by many who were not qualified voters. The law of Georgia, he said, required the preparation of a new registration list on April 20 last, and the Taft conventions were illegal because they were held on the basis of old lists.

Henry L. Johnson, a negro attorney of Atlanta, head of the Taft delegation, here replied to the Roosevelt attorney's argument.

"The same voters who chose delegates to this Republican convention," he said, "voted for Governor of the state last January under the same registration as was used in the election of the Taft delegates. If these delegates were not lawfully elected men, the same law would apply to the Taft delegates. The same list of voters was used for the delegates-at-large and two for the seats in the 1st District."

Ormsby McHarg, in opening the case for the Anderson, or what he called the "regular," Roosevelt delegation, said: "There is a Republican party in Florida. That accounts for the great number of delegates."

The Taft delegation was headed by the national committee man, Henry S. Chubb. The second Roosevelt delegation, the "Groves delegation," was represented by C. H. Alston, a negro, who said his men had been taken into the courtroom where the regular convention was being held.

"We walked in," he said, "and then in a couple of minutes we were walked out again."

The negroes, Alston said, made another effort to get in, adding, "One of the men wheeled on me, and I wheeled on him and then they wheeled me out."

He was trying to get warm in the street, Alston said, when a delegate came out and gave him a ticket.

"I sneaked in again," he went on, "and hid 'way back in the hall, but they found me and put me out again. I kept my ticket and brought it here and filed it with your secretary," added Alston, amid a roar of laughter.

The "Chubb delegates" the Taft faction, were also represented by a negro, Joseph E. Lee, of Jacksonville, who disputed Mr. McHarg's statement that there was no Republican party in Florida.

Mr. McHarg retorted that the regular procedure of the party had not been followed in Florida.

"Well, we would be much better off," said Lee, "if men did not come into our state and try to mislead Republicans by means of force, that should not be exercised throughout the Republican party."

Another Unanimous Vote.
The matter was quickly disposed of. The Taft delegates were unanimously seated. The committee was ready to vote without a rollcall, but one was asked for by Mr. Chubb. To settle once for all those people who attempt such damnable outrages.

In taking up the Florida district contests Mr. McHarg declared that efforts were being made now, as before, to force the election of a President by the use of federal power in the South.

"When did you first discover there was no Republican party in Florida?" asked Mr. Tamm.

Four years ago," said Mr. McHarg, who contended the contest cases for President Taft at that time, "I discovered and tried then to establish regular Republican organizations."

"It is ridiculous to talk of contests being filed and heard in Florida," Mr. McHarg continued. "As a matter of fact, no Republican tickets are put out except when there is a promise of federal patronage just before the Presidential election."

Joseph E. Lee, representing the Taft delegates, said: "If there was no Republican party in Florida for us, then there could have been none for Roosevelt. The delegates who are supporting Mr. Taft were selected at the regularly held conventions."

"FLINN COMMITTEE" NAMED
Roosevelt Workers Plan a Pre-Convention Demonstration.
Chicago, June 8.—Roosevelt headquarters held the centre of the stage to-day, aside from the deliberations of the Republican National Committee, as the Roosevelt men, who were seated at the Roosevelt hotel, John V. Flinn, an officer of the Spanish-American War Veterans, said he had received information direct from Oyster Bay that Colonel Roosevelt would be in Chicago in time to address a reunion of the veterans on Thursday night.

Other reports stated that Colonel Roosevelt would be present at the demonstration planned by his prominent Middle Western followers on Wednesday afternoon. This expected demonstration was the outcome of today's conference in the Roosevelt headquarters. Telegrams were sent to hundreds of men in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and other states, urging them to reach Chicago on Wednesday morning.

During this meeting, also, an organization was perfected to advance Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy before the convention, and to act as a "round up" committee in meeting Roosevelt delegates on their arrival. William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, was made president of this organization, and Frank Knox, of Michigan, was elected secretary. The meeting which created this organization of Roosevelt workers was attended by the following:

William Flinn, Pittsburgh, Frank Knox, Michigan, Merrill McCormick, Chicago, Thomas Niedelhaus, St. Louis, George Strubs, Kansas, George Priestley and George M. Disney, Oklahoma, Dr. Harry Waldo Cox, Oregon, Dwight B. Heard, Arizona, Latham Merriam, Nebraska, Edwin M. Lee, Indiana, Milton V. Purdy, Minnesota, R. C. Carrington and Galen Tull, Maryland, Walter L. Brown and Nat C. Wright, Ohio, Robert Burton, North Dakota, S. M. McInnis, North Carolina, A. Dickinson, California, George L. Record, New Jersey.

Activities at the Taft headquarters were also continuing during the day. Robert O. Bailey, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, arrived from Washington and met Representative McKinley and several other Taft adherents. Mr. Bailey said no particular significance attached to his visit, which he spent yesterday in consultations with various Taft leaders.

Mr. McKinley, director of the Taft forces, reviewing the acts of the national committee in seating the Taft delegates in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Georgia contests, declared nine-tenths of the decisions had been by unanimous vote.

"So much for Senator Dixon's charge that a steam roller is operating in the governing body of the Republican party," Mr. McKinley said, adding:

"The Taft faith of all the Roosevelt contests, however, is reflected by Theodore Roosevelt himself, when, after having seen the contest after another through the public eye, he said: 'I have never expected more than two votes in Alabama, anyway. This statement alone illustrates the dishonesty of all the Roosevelt contests, and admits that Mr. Roosevelt now knows that his demand for a re-nomination from the national convention is a false pretence from beginning to end.'

Nevertheless, when Mr. Roosevelt holds his bolting convention in Chicago he will demand that every one of these fraudulent delegates be seated, and that the Taft delegates be excluded by the unanimous vote of the national committee, including all the Roosevelt leaders, which, I repeat, is what he has done in the past. He will proclaim them throughout the length and breadth of the land as the only true and legitimate delegates from the states whence they came."

There was some comment today over the fact that William L. Ward, of New York, and Senator Borah, of Idaho, who led the Roosevelt contest fight at the opening sessions of the Republican National Committee, were absent from today's meeting of that body. Senator Borah said:

The 5th Alabama and the 4th Arkansas were the only two delegates elected to go to Chicago to the cases of contested delegates. Mr. Borah-holder will start tomorrow.

WHAT LA FOLLETTE WANTS
Ideas He Will Urge for the National Platform.
Madison, Wis., June 8.—That Senator La Follette will demand a platform at the Republican National Convention which shall condone not only the principles from which he believes should be enacted into law but contain planks showing certain ideas that should be defeated in the information received here to-day by the Senator's friends who are drafting the platform.

Senator La Follette demands that the platform "shall contain no surferage but a clear, concise statement of issues, promising exactly those things demanded by the public which it will be possible to perform."

Closely following the lines of the bills introduced by Senator La Follette for the regulation of the trusts, his trust plank will embody the same idea. This plank, above all others, will receive the direct personal attention of the Senator.

The La Follette platform will contain a plank opposing a subsidy. It will demand political navy yards and will ask for the creation of an expert commission to investigate and report what is needed in the way of national defence. Another plank will oppose the Aldrich currency scheme.

MORE ALABAMA DELEGATES.
Debate, Ala., June 8.—Progressive Republicans of the 8th Congress District held a convention here to-day and gave "iron-clad" instructions to two delegates elected to vote for Colonel Roosevelt at the Chicago national convention.

FELON'S ACT TO INSEAT
HIS MEN, SAYS COLONEL

(Continued from first page.)

Tonal committee voted with the majority, and this in spite of the fact that I have already said we regard the claims of the Roosevelt men in certain of these districts as being as good as those of their opponents.

But in the 5th Alabama District two able elected Roosevelt delegates had been elected. The facts are as follows: The Republican committee of this district, composed of thirty members, met to call the convention. Eighteen members were favorable to my candidacy, twelve to Mr. Taft.

The Taft men concluded that this was the regular district committee and began by participating in the meeting, but as soon as it developed that the Roosevelt men were in the majority the Taft men left the meeting and called a convention of their own, leaving eighteen members of the regular committee, to call the regular convention in which the Roosevelt delegates were named.

Contest Baseless, He Contends.
No serious contest was presented before the national committee to contravene these facts. The contest against those two regularly elected Roosevelt delegates had its only foundation whatever even of the most flimsy description. There was no more ground for unsettling these delegates than there would be, for example, in unsettling the Taft delegates from Rhode Island, or in any district in any state where there was no contest whatever.

Yet the national committee men who are supporting Mr. Taft voted to unseat the two men properly elected, and to seat in the national convention two men who, as I have said, literally have no more right to appear as delegates in this convention than they have to appear in the Democratic national convention. They represent nothing whatever in the Republican party except their own personal ambition.

Now, I wish to call the attention not only to the fact that the national committee is guilty of this kind of action, but to the fact that this kind of action is a criminal act, as it is a crime to influence elections with money, and it is a crime to influence elections with money so far as national politics are concerned. As yet there is no law to govern national elections, although certain states have laws to govern their own elections. This is a crime, and it is a crime to influence elections with money.

Because of this lack of law, the national committee is free to do as it pleases. It is free to influence elections with money, and it is free to influence elections with money so far as national politics are concerned. As yet there is no law to govern national elections, although certain states have laws to govern their own elections. This is a crime, and it is a crime to influence elections with money.

Now, I wish to call the attention not only to the fact that the national committee is guilty of this kind of action, but to the fact that this kind of action is a criminal act, as it is a crime to influence elections with money, and it is a crime to influence elections with money so far as national politics are concerned. As yet there is no law to govern national elections, although certain states have laws to govern their own elections. This is a crime, and it is a crime to influence elections with money.

Now, I wish to call the attention not only to the fact that the national committee is guilty of this kind of action, but to the fact that this kind of action is a criminal act, as it is a crime to influence elections with money, and it is a crime to influence elections with money so far as national politics are concerned. As yet there is no law to govern national elections, although certain states have laws to govern their own elections. This is a crime, and it is a crime to influence elections with money.

Now, I wish to call the attention not only to the fact that the national committee is guilty of this kind of action, but to the fact that this kind of action is a criminal act, as it is a crime to influence elections with money, and it is a crime to influence elections with money so far as national politics are concerned. As yet there is no law to govern national elections, although certain states have laws to govern their own elections. This is a crime, and it is a crime to influence elections with money.

Now, I wish to call the attention not only to the fact that the national